The Bombay Gazette,

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Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Ship BUCTON CASTLE, J CHERRY, Master, well-known in the Calcutta trade, has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, will probably sail about end of August. For rates of Passage, &c., apply to

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

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FOR CALCUTTA.

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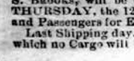

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw steamship DELHI, 1,600 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain S. BROOKS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons, and 550 H. P.), Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 14th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

5th June 1862.

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THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 5th June 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "TAPTEE," THOMAS ELLISON, Commander, (recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 4 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 2 P. M. precisely.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 1, Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 5th June 1862.

NOTICE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, as Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, 4th May 1862.

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The whole to conclude with

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1st. To take into consideration the working of the Mill.
2nd. To increase the number of Directors.
3rd. To alter the 15th Clause of the Company's Deed, so far as it relates to the date for holding the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTONJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May 1862. Secretary.

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ALL and every person or persons having any claim upon or being indebted to the estate of Framjee Nourojee Dhondee, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant deceased, who traded in Bombay under the style and firm of Eduljee Framjee & Co., are requested to send in such claims and to pay the amount of their debt to the undersigned within 14 days from this date.—Bombay, 5th June 1862.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE,
Administrator of the Estate of the above named deceased.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

AND
TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the removal and deposit of earth, in connection with the laying out of the Agri-Horticultural Society's new Garden on the Mount Estate will be received by them up to SATURDAY, the 7th inst. For plan and particulars apply to

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.
Society's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

LOST between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd June instant, between the Bank of Bombay and the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a small Circular Gold Locket containing grey hair; any one who may find the same and will bring it to the English Hotel, Military Square, will (if required) be paid three times the intrinsic value of the Locket.

N. B.—The Locket has a deep indentation on one side.

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Bombay, 29th May 1862.

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May 5th, 1862.

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W. NICOL & Co.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should fail to furnish forthwith the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five Hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

5. The security will likewise be forfeited should the party whose contract is accepted refuse to fulfil the contract.

E. T. BEAUVAIS,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 30th May 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) @ Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

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Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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Bombay, 6th May 1862.

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(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
	No. 1	Black Capsule ...	85
	„ Pts.	„ „ ...	18
	No. 2	Blue „ ...	30
	„ Pts.	„ „ ...	16
Claret	No. 3	Yello „ ...	26
	„ Pts.	„ „ ...	14
	No. 4	Green „ ...	22
	„ Pts.	„ „ ...	12
	Medoc	Red „ ...	17
	„ Pts.	„ „ ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
Moselle	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	„ per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braumberger		35
	Rudenheimer		20
	Hockheimer		20
	Black Seal		28
	„ Pts.		14
Port	Red Seal		32
	„ Pts.		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal ...	32
	Pale Amoroso	„ „ ...	26
	Pale	Brown „ ...	25
Sherry	Light Golden	Green „ ...	28
	Pale	Yellow „ ...	22
	Pale	White „ ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whisky, Scotch Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	„	„ Pts.....	21
	White	„ Bottles...	42
	„	„ Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„		Pts.....	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„		Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	„	„ 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		„	„ 22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	„ 34
Lievoille		„	„ 26
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ... A. DePaul	Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ... A. DePaul	Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ... J. C. Morizet ...	Quarts	„	„ 35
Do. do.	Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still }	Dembar & Jordan } Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.		„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„ 42
CURACOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 80
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 80
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom ...	Booth, London	„	„
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	„
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie & ...	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Rozaee.

ENGINEER WANTED.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY requires the services of a practical Engineer. He will have charge of the Engines and Machinery, and will superintend the Workshops, for the management of which, and expenditure connected therewith, he will be held responsible.

Apply by letter *only*, with certificates to
LAWRENCE & Co.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—
1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.
Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Sousa, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.
All letters must be prepaid.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERTS STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 5th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to 2d.
Do. Bank Notes	Do. do.	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½ do.
Agra Bank	500	8 do.	24 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	5 do.	12½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	20 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,000	55 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Globe Lead Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Turnstie Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 95
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes	Rs. 250 Nominal
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 16 5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £2 0s. 0d. Nominal
To Hull ... £2 0s. 0d.
To Ultima ... No offers.
To Clyde ... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 4TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	232 to 234
New Surat	"	233 to 236
New Dholleras, and Bieroggee	"	230 to 234
New Oomrawtee	"	215 to 220
New Comptа	"	225 to 226
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	290 to 294
New Barsee, and Nagpur	"	205 to 210
New Varaval	"	215 to 216
Khandeish	"	200 to 205
New Poratchee	"	218 to 220
New Acotee	"	230 to 232
New Maugalore	"	218 to 220

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 6-5 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal) ... " 36 to 37

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND HONEBOUGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regimants for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits "at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the party to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address all letters to "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (*Mr* R. S. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and cannot be under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also on Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On re-delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYDOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed opposite for 6 months ... 4 do. do.
Ditto 1 o. 12 do. ... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ... 6 per cent.
On other Securities ... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe ustody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 o 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 " "
Do. do. do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. do. do. 12 do. ... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
To be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
To be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, 1s. 11¾d. " Overland, at 1 day's sight ...

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and cannot be under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged for purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862. R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at	1s.	11¾d.	"
3 Do. ... at	1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do. ... at	1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. ... at	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office) ... at	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 4	Governor son (s)	Higgin. ... Grig	Kurrachee June 1.
	Elphinstone (s)	... Taunton	Surat June 3.
	Union (s)	... Stewart	Suez May 13.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
June 4	Electric	Underwood	Liverpool.
	America	Finlay	Liverpool.
	Swithamley	Weir	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED:

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Dr. and Mrs. Wilmot, two children and 12 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Colonel Hayland, C.B.; Captain and Mrs. Blair; Captain Palin; Captain Shute, and several natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Crescent*, J. Ewing, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Northern Bride*, J. R. Brown, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Lyra*, A. Chesvas, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Mogul*, N. Spooner, bound to New York.
Ship *Grace Darling*, A. H. Beares, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Bengal*, for Aden and Suez.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—4 packages Sundries, Bomanjee Manecksee and Co.

Morayshire.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 33 bundles Cassia, 19 cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 1 case Books, Chesson and Woodhall.

Burlington.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 30 chests Indigo, 85½ l. maunds, Ramkrishna Soumba and Co.

War Spirit.—48 packages Cloves, 56½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co,
Steamer *Behar.*—11 bales Cotton, 27½ cwt., James Reynalle.

For Liverpool.

Zoboah.—302 bales Cotton, 1,057 cwt., Manecklal Gopaldass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 266 bales Cotton, 931 cwt., 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Camperdown.—17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Ann Buckle.—600 bales Cotton, 2,100 cwt., Leggett and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. and B. Curseejee Cama and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Royal Saxon.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khetsey Dhurumsey; 150 bales Cotton, 529 cwt., Luckhmidass Hunsraz; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Venayeck Pandoorung.

Virginia.—108 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Hurjee Dewjee; 17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., 2 bales Hemp, 7 cwt., Dewjee Mukanee; 600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Campbell.—107 bales Cotton, 374½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rowland Manecksehand; 135 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Woomerchund Velljee and Co.

Floating Light.—1,015 bundles Mustard Seed, 507½ cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co.; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Damodhur Doongersee.

Argonaut.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Verdhman Tokersee; 2 cases Sundries, Ruttonjee Curseejee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Takersee Soonderjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Wookerda Khetsee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sidick Hajee Woosman.

Star of the South.—74 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Kersondass Madhowdass.

Dalkeith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Nell Gwynn.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee.

Shard.—160 bales Rags, 560 cwt., Ruttonsee Ladha.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kursondass Madhowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 34 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 15 bales Wool, 48 cwt., Nettoo Gopaljee; 31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Ramkrishna Souzba and Co.

Meteor.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Kessow Wazu

Rising Sun.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khetsy

Edith Byrne.—48 bales Wool, 144 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee.

Albion.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Govind Hurry

Chevalier.—135 bales Cotton, 1,092 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Viscount Canning.—295 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Bomanjee Dhalal Ezenier.

Ajmeer.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Joshua.—99 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Heerjee Khimsee; 22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Dayaldass Bishamull.

Douglas Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. C. Sillar and Co.

Derigo.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

For Falmouth.

Victoria.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Penang.

Regina.—200 packages Wet Dates, 237 cwt., Aga Abass.

For Singapore.

Regina.—204 cases Wet Dates, 611 cwt., Aga Abass.

Princess Somewattie.—293 bundles M. Coir Ropes, 183 cwt., Khetsey Ramchund; 11 bales Piece Goods, 396 corges, Ahmedbhoy Ramtoola; 14 bales Piece Goods, 496 corges, Ramdass Heerachund.

Wadiatool Rahman.—200 packages Cloves, 243½ corges Cassoonbhoy Nathabhoy; 16 packages Blue Vitriol, 41½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Gem of the Ocean.—10 boxes E. Roll Sulphur, 37 cwt., 52 packages Sundries, Nesserwangee Hormusjee Motlee and Co.; 21 bales E. W. Twist, 6,300 lbs., Gonbamul Budridass; 500 packages Cowdies, 625 cwt. Nemchund Kessowjee; 45 packages Olibanum, 49 cwt., 5 packages M. o'Pearls Shells, 7 cwt., Rahimbhoy Razpall.

Fort William.—2 bales Piece Goods, 251 pieces, Canjee Leladhur; 25 packages Sundries, E. A. Moonsee; 1 box Turmeric, 10 lbs., 1 Jota, China Tea, 90 lbs., Hajee Mahomed Bauker.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Wilmot, Assistant Surgeon J. H. 2nd European Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hoyland, Colonel A., 56th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.
Blake, Captain, 28th Regiment, on sick leave, from Nuseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Thompson, Lieut. R. T., 56th Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Richard, Major, 3rd Regt. N. I., to join, to Tannah.
Wilmot, Assistant Surgeon J. H., 2nd European Regiment, to join, to Neemuch.
Hudson, Lieut. F. C., H. M.'s 3rd Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Tannah.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Wednesday, 4th June 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Hill-er for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 3rd June 1862.

3rd Class School Master Purpeonee, 4th Regt. N. I., Rides, is promoted to 2nd Class.

The undermentioned lads are admitted as apprentices in the European Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department and will bear the General Nos. and be attached to the Hospitals specified opposite each:—
John Williams, (828), 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers.
John M'Auliff, (829), H. M.'s 28th Foot.
Thomas C. Pais, (830), 2nd Company 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
John Saolyks, (831), European General Hospital Bombay.
John Baptist, (832), 103rd Regt. Royal Bombay Fusiliers.
George Walkert (824), H. M.'s 33rd Foot.
Henry Chapin, (825), H. M.'s 28th Foot.
Richard Edwards, (826), A. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Apprentices R. Farrow, (724); J. Sullivan, (798), and Aaron David, (668), of the Subordinate Medical Department are discharged the service at their own request.

1st Grade Apprentice Rauoo-ee Bhoslay, (No. 640), is permitted to assume the name of Shaik Hoossein.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of Rupees 2 per ounce, which must be prepaid by Stamps, until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*	*Vid Southampton.*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
¾ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
1 "	" 0 14 0	.....
1½ "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of he usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

16th June.	1st August.	16th September.	18th Nov.
1st July.	16th August.	1st October.	3rd Dec.
16th July.	1st September.	18th October.	18th Dec.
		3rd November.	

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and Egypt		To Galle and China.	
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE 1862.

First Quarter	Thursday	5d. 7h.	34.4m. P. M.
Full Moon	Thursday	12d. 1h.	8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	19d. 8h.	3.7m. A. M.
New Moon	Friday	27d. 11h.	45.4m. A. M.

Days.	Days of Month.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Moon.	High Water at Bombay. Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	5	Bonifface, B. and M.	5 23	6 33	4 1	4 27
Fri.	6		5 23	6 34	4 49	5 37
Sat.	7		5 23	6 34	5 54	6 55
Sun.	8	Pentecost. — Whit Sunday.	5 23	6 34	6 58	8 5
Mon.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	8 11	9 5
Tues.	10		5 23	6 35	9 15	9 53
Wed.	11	St. Barnabas, A. & M.	5 23	6 35	10 19	10 4

Days. Sunday Letter. Golden Number. Epact. Dominical Letter. Roman Indiction. Julian Period. Dionysian Period. Solar Cycle. Date 3rd June. Time—Rs. 3m. 52s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 5th.—First Balloon ascended, 1783.
Friday 6th.—Great Fire in Montreal, 1803. Treaty of London died, 1833.
Saturday 31st.—Royal Exchange founded, 1569.—Port Royal destroyed, 1692.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
Sunday 1st.—Mahomed died, 632.—Halifax, N. S., settled, 1740.—Confederation signed at Vienna, 1815.—The Jhansi Massacre, 1857.
Monday 9th.—Amoy taken, 1842.
Tuesday 10th.—Lord Clive taken ill at Calcutta, 1774. Himself, 1795.
Wednesday 11th.—George I. died, 1727.

THE Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 31
AGRA	May 23	LAHORE	May 24
ALLAHABAD	May 8	LONDON	May 10
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 12	MADRAS	May 29
BANGALORE	May 24	MALTA	Apr 13
COCHIN	May 10	MERCUT	May 30
CALCUTTA	May 27	OUDH	May 17
CAPE	Feb 13	PENJAUB	May 21
CEYLON	May 15	PEGANG	May 7
DELHI	May 22	RANGOON	Mar 21
FRANCE	May 3	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	Apr 26	SINGAPORE	May 5

A WRITER in a local journal has spoken very positively regarding the objects of the Commissariat Commission now sitting at Calcutta. "The chief object" says the writer "of the Commissariat Commission now sitting at Calcutta is to prepare the way for the more perfect assimilation of the Indian with the Home Commissariat." The writer appears to be acquainted with all the objects of the Commission, to have compared them, and to have selected the "chief" as the burden of his article. At the commencement of the article one would almost fancy that he was in private and confidential correspondence with one or more of the members of the Commission; but as we advance we begin to suspect that it is not so; and long before the end of the article is reached, we are fully convinced that the writer does not understand much of what he writes about. He evidently does not know much about the Royal or English Commissariat system. Throughout his remarks he speaks of the Indian Commissariat as one of the Military Departments, and there he is right, in part at least. But when he tells us of this department amongst others that "The great object we believe is to bring the army and all military departments under an Indian Horse Guards and an Indian War Office, after the plan in England," we see at once that he does not understand the nature of the English Commissariat system, or know the department under which that Commissariat is placed. It is neither under the Horse Guards nor the War Office; but is subject to the Lords of the Treasury, as will be perceived from the following extract from *Observations on Commissariat Field Service, by Commissary-General Sir Randolph J. Routh.* "One Sub-Accountant should not be called on to remedy the bad consequences of the inattention of another, without a full report of the circumstances being made to the Commissary-General, for the information of the Treasury." Not the shadow of a hint here about the Horse Guards or the War Office, to which the Indian Commissariat is to be subjected, according to our contemporary, when it has been perfectly assimilated "with the Home Commissariat." This, he seems to regard throughout the article as a military department, while any well informed officer could have told him that it was a civil department. When a writer does not understand his subject it is not likely that he will confine himself to a single blunder. The writer in question having turned the English Commissariat into a military department, proceeds to dilate upon its advantages, concerning which he displays an equal amount of want of knowledge. He informs us that, "The great advantage of the English system, is that the Commissariat officers are themselves the suppliers. They have no collateral staff of native contractors to depend on." By "native" we suppose the writer to mean the people of the country in which military operations are carried on, so we will not instance the noise that was made some years ago on account of adulterated supplies that had been made to the army by English contractors, though this would imply that the contract system is

fords a pleasant relief from the oppressive ugliness of its neighbour over the way. Nearly all the stalls are already taken, and filled with very attractive novelties, in which a smart trade is daily carried on. A special feature of the bazaar is the fine music of the band of the Blues, which has a wonderful effect in a building constructed entirely of wood. This alone makes the galleries a delightful promenade, and so think the public, for they are well attended. The refreshment rooms are delightfully cool, roomy, and convenient.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

On the 5th May a meeting, convened by the Mayor of Preston, was held in the Philosophical Institution, in that town, for the purpose of considering what steps should be adopted to relieve the wide-spread and unparalleled distress in the town, the relief committee appointed a few months ago having made a communication that the funds at their disposal will shortly be exhausted. The mayor presided. A report of the balance of the relief committee showed that the subscriptions received by the committee up to May 3 amount to £3234 16s. 4d., in addition to which the committee had received about 200 tons of coal as donations. It was estimated that there were 25,000 persons of all ages employed in the mills in Preston, including two or three mills in the out townships. Of these 7660 were working full time, 7700 were working short time, and 9700 were entirely out of work; and this number would shortly be increased to 10,000 through the stoppage of other mills, and as each person might be estimated to have one person looking to him for support, 20,000 would thus be brought under the influence of the present distress. The committee had a balance in hand of only £215 16s. 9d., less than the cost of one week's distribution. Several addresses were delivered, and the necessity of increasing the relief fund was strongly urged. The patience also with which the working classes of the town had borne their sufferings under the present pressure called forth encomiums from several speakers. A subscription was entered into in the room, and in the course of half an hour the sum of £980 was raised. Resolutions for prosecuting an active canvass for subscriptions out of doors, and for the appointment of collectors, &c., were passed.

Our readers are aware that Manchester some time since resolved to make provision for its own destitution. It appears from a report before us that the Town-council of Blackburn is animated by the same spirit. Mr. Tiplady, one of its members, has been severely censured for having represented his fellow-townsmen as "national paupers" in a letter to the 'Times.' Alderman Boyle, amid the applause of the meeting, indignantly denied that the local resources of the town were exhausted, and alluded to instances of persons who had risen in 15 years from the rank of operatives to be partners in concerns rated at £50,000, yet who had not contributed to the local Relief Fund. He pledged himself that a shilling rate, which would produce £7000, would be cheerfully paid, and concluded in the strongest terms any appeal to the liberality of strangers.

An important meeting of the London provisional committee for the relief of distress in the manufacturing districts was held on the 8th May, when the Lord Mayor, through whom upwards of £1500 has been collected, met them; and it was agreed that of the sum thus raised £500 should be sent to Blackburn, £500 to Preston, £250 to Stockport, and £250 to Wigan. The opinion entertained in some quarters that the distress was not so severe as was stated, was adverted to; and documentary evidence was read to show that the distress was even greater than had been represented.

AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York to the 25th April reports no change in the position of affairs at Yorktown. According to the Federals' account, the Confederals had mounted guns within a thousand yards of the Confederate position. A few skirmishes had taken place, but neither side had gained any advantage. General Banks and General M'Dowell were doing their best to embarass the Confederates by threatening them from the north of Richmond—from the Rappahannock and the neighbourhood of Alexandria; yet they appear to have accomplished nothing whatever of a decisive kind. The Confederates were strengthening themselves in Corinth, and the Federal general, Halleck, was making active preparations at Pittsburg Landing, where another engagement was shortly expected. The Confederates, it has been discovered, have strongly fortified Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, 40 miles above Memphis. They had also cut through the Levee, on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi, and flooded the country for 40 miles to prevent the advance of General Pope's force by land. The Federals had commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson, at New Orleans. The Confederate chiefs say they can stand the bombardment as long as the Federals, and still be certain of ultimate success. The seizure of part of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, very ably performed by General Mitchell, will be a serious inconvenience to Beauregard, as it puts a stop to lateral communication with Richmond; though it would have been a much greater misfortune to have one point running south of Corinth. Such is a brief summary of all the main points in the military news of the week.

The Southern President's message to the Congress at Richmond persists in claiming the victory at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, as he and the Confederate generals have agreed to call it. He admits the death of General Albert Sydney Johnston on the battle-field, and confesses that the loss of such a leader is irreparable. Though General Beauregard, in his dispatch announcing the result, declared that he had retired upon and was able to hold Corinth, it might seem, if any reliance could be placed upon the authenticity of a telegram intercepted by the General Mitchell, that he was forced for the purpose, his whole army only numbering 35,000 men, while he is opposed by at least 85,000 under Generals Halleck, Buell, and Grant. The telegram, however, is doubtless a *ruse de guerre*, intended to deceive the Federals, and precipitate an attack on Corinth, for, according to other accounts that seem equally reliable, Beauregard has received large reinforcements and is at the head of an army of at least 100,000 men.

It was rumoured at Yorktown that the Confederates were concentrating a large force at Gordonsville to oppose General Banks, and that it was their intention to allow General M'Dowell to get across the Rappahannock, and then send a superior force against him.

The Atalanta (Georgia) 'Confederacy' states that Northern Alabama and Western Georgia were completely at the mercy of General Mitchell, whose position at Gunter's Landing was declared to be such that he could at once proceed to Rome, take that place, and burn down the foundries, capture all the arms, take possession of the railroad, and cut off reinforcements and the means of retreat from the Confederate general, Kirby Smith, who was marching towards Huntsville, leaving the Confederate forces at Knoxville, Greenville, and Cumberland Gap, with all Western Virginia, completely exposed.

Richmond papers of the 23rd of April mention that the Confederate Congress, which had adjourned, had failed to confirm 140 appointments sent in by the President. Congress had passed a resolution authorising the government to take possession and entire control of all Southern railroads, under a plea of military necessity.

Consternation prevailed at Savannah in consequence of the fall of Fort Pulaski; and it is asserted, in Federal accounts, that the steamer Fingal and other vessels in the harbour were ready to be sunk or burnt.

In a letter from Yorktown it is mentioned that two ladies coolly walked out on the parapet of one of the forts, and seated themselves in arm chairs. They were in range of the Federal pickets, but were not fired at.

The Confederates are reported to be actively engaged in constructing vessels at Norfolk. Four new gunboats are said to have been already launched.

It was reported at Cairo that General Grant had been placed under arrest at Pittsburg.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

May 9.—There is little or no change in this market. The yarn market is exceedingly quiet and sellers report that they do not find any business offering for any quarter, whether from demand for home consumption or export. There is great firmness in prices, but no business. In the cloth market there has been some inquiries this morning, but it has not led to business. The market is as languid as any we have had for some weeks past. The consumption of East India cotton still continues to increase, and the pur hases in Liverpool for the trade during the last month averaged over 20,000 bales per week, against little more than 4000 bales in the same period of 1861, fully proving its usefulness when a fair trial is given to it, although there is no doubt that many spinners and manufacturers, who use the lowest and cheapest kinds of this staple, have much trouble with it, and that it is unpopular amongst the workpeople, on account of the smaller quantity of work they can turn out with it in a given time as compared with American. There are some peculiar makes of cloth requiring much cleanness in weaving, to which it is said to be unsuitable, but the extent to which it can be used in the dearth of better staples is plainly indicated by the fact above stated.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 10. First Telegraphic Report.—Market decidedly stronger.—Sales 6000 bales.—imports 263.

A general meeting of the Oriental Gas Company is called for the 19th May, and will be made special to authorise the increase of the capital to £150,000, by the creation of 50,000 new shares of £1 each, on which it will be proposed to call up 5s. per share, payable 1st July next. The new shares are to be issued *pro rata* to the present shareholders.

Arrivals Reported.

J. R. Morgan.....	Bombay Civil service.	
Rev. J. F. Goldstein	"	
Colonel W. H. C. Lye ...	"	Retired.
Lieut.-Colonel K. Jopp...	"	"
Captain A. Cooper.....	"	Engineers.
Ensign J. Becke	"	8th N. I.
Midshipman C. S. Mainwaring	Indian Navy.	

Extension of Leave Granted.

Lieut. W. Lumsden.....	Bombay	22nd N. I.	6 mo.
Lieut. G. S. Hawthorne. ..	"	24th "	6 mo.
Surgeon-Major W. H. Bradley.....	"		6 mo.
Surgeon R. de C. Poole. ..	"		6 mo.

Permitted to Return to Duty.

Lieut. C. H. Coghlan ... Bombay 9th Europeans.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

			Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
Calcutta	April	3	May 5.	May 9.
Madras	"	5		
Bombay.....	"	12		
Rangoon	Mar.	15		
Hong Kong ...	"	15		
Ceylon	April	1		

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

We understand that the collection at St. Andrew's Church on Sabbath the 18th ultimo, in behalf of the Sealkote Mission of the Church of Scotland, and specially given in aid of the Sealkote Memorial Church Fund, amounted to Rs. Four hundred and sixty. We were in error yesterday in stating the sum at Rs. Four hundred.

We perceive by reference to our advertising columns that the Grattans announce their last appearance this evening. The bill of entertainment is a good one, two of Shakespeare's pieces in one night is not so bad for Bombay. We have no doubt they will have a good house.

Matters seem to be drawing to a close in Her Majesty's Indian Navy. All the vessels with the exception of the *Berenice* and *Prince Arthur* are clearing out, preparatory to being put out of Commission. This certainly looks very like a wind up. We trust that liberal and honorable (which in this case mean the same thing) provision is to be made by Government for the Officers.

We understand that the Post Office authorities, through the vigilance of Mr. Beauvais, have discovered the cause of the hitherto unaccountable disappearance of Newspapers.

It appears that one of our office peons put papers for the early Dawk into the receiving box. A scoundrel immediately after, with a skilfully split stick about two feet long, began to abstract the papers from the box. He was caught in the act, and is now in the hands of the Police. The scoundrel must be an old offender, when he would venture to pilfer from a receiving-box so publicly exposed. Mr. Beauvais' energy will ere long put down the evils which are the cause of many unjust complaints against the postal authorities.

We understand that serious deficiencies have been discovered in the Medical Stores in Bombay, and that a Committee is now sitting to investigate the whole matter and take an inventory of the Stores. We hear that no less than 50lbs. of Quinine have been found deficient, but that a clue has been obtained as to how the Quinine had got out of the Stores and where it had got to. Six large bottles containing one pound each have been discovered in the Dispensary of a Graduate of the Grant Medical College and in the shop of a Druggist in the Native Town from where the Graduate purchased the quantity found in his Dispensary. As the case will no doubt be brought before the Magistrate, we will await the result of the enquiries now being made.

We have received two more letters on the ill treatment by the Railway servants of the third class passengers, one of the letters is by D. B. whose previous statements on this subject we have already inserted. The other correspondent assures us that D. B. fails far short of the reality in his description of this new "middle passage." The letters are much too long for insertion; and, in some parts, are a great deal *too* graphic; but assuming them to be founded upon fact, we think the Railway Authorities would be inexcusable to permit the continuance of the evils thus brought to their notice. It is asserted that the third class carriages are kept in a most filthy condition, that little or no trouble is taken to remove the indescribable nuisances that are almost inevitable from crowding fifty people or upwards in so confined a space for several hours. It is said too, respectable natives, cleanly apparelled though poor, are pushed in by the guards, among diseased and loathsome objects whom to touch is contamination and that carriages with no benches are frequently brought into use, which considering the length of time that the people are consequently crowded together in a standing position, does seem to be a needless suffering inflicted upon them.

Some of the guards are said to be exercising ill tempers and forbearance when dealing with the native passengers. We think this evil should be summarily dealt with. Every person who travels by the Railway, no matter by what class, has a right to civil treatment; and we would suggest to D. B that when he next witnesses a want of feeling and forbearance displayed by any of the Railway employés in respect of third class passengers, he should promptly report it to the Traffic Manager, which would be a better course than sending a vague anonymous statement to the Newspapers.

Our new correspondent also mentions that if native gentlemen travelling by the first class are found in the waiting room at Campoolee they are rudely ordered out. If this is the fact we can only suppose that the Hon'ble Mr. Laing's recent lecture in support of the "Aryan theory," has not been heard of by the Campooloe officials, who in expelling a first class passenger from the "gentlemen's waiting room" simply because he was a native, has committed an illegal, as well as discourteous act, which deserves the severest reprehension.

The Government of Bombay has it in contemplation to break up the Military ward of the House of Correction at Bombay and to convert one of the hill forts at Sattara into a central prison for all military offenders sentenced by Courts Martial to imprisonment or penal servitude.

The site of the County jail has been condemned as unhealthy. This prison is to be sold and the amount which its sale is expected to realize, will, it is expected, more than cover the expense of building another prison on some healthier locality and on an improved plan to admit of classification of offenders.

The criminal jail of Tanna is to be considerably enlarged and improved to make room for prisoners from Bombay being confined in it, whenever it may be found necessary to commit offenders from the Petty Sessions and the Magistrates' Police Courts to that prison.

These points have not been finally decided upon as yet, but they are to be laid before a committee which is shortly to assemble at Bombay for their consideration.—*Poona Observer, June 3.*

We have already remaked that the subject of Railway management is likely before long to be brought under the notice of parliament, and made the subject of a strict enquiry. At present, by the peculiar system under which railways in India are made and managed, there is no one directly interested in controlling expenditure. Shareholders in England are contented with their government guarantee, and this giving them five per cent. safe and sound, they disturb themselves very little about the waste of their money. The Government of India is so far from being interested, in one sense of the word, in making any such enquiries, that by neglecting them it saves itself no end of trouble, and disagreeable proceedings. Of course it pays for its negligence in money; but for this —the ryot pays. And the result is that the extent of their economy of railway expenditure is about on a par with that of their Public Works—which is saying very little indeed.

The consequences of all this as regards railways are unhappily too notorious. There is ground to suppose that not one half of the sums paid by the shareholders are really spent (in the proper sense of the term) on the works.

These remarks (which contain nothing new or that has not been said over and over again without the slightest fear of contradiction) have been suggested to us by a letter from a correspondent at Kurrachee, pointing out a glaring instance of large personal expenditure on the part of a railway official in Sind, compared with a very slender official income, leading to an inference too obvious to be mistaken. We have confidence in the writer's statement, but his letter cannot be published, because it is not accompanied with proofs. The information he gives shall be at the service of any one enquiring having proper authority to do so, but of course we must withhold our informant's name. —*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. Wednesday, June 4th, 1862.

Broach.—S. W. cloudy, Thermometer 92°.
Bulsar.—N. W. light and cloudy.
Goa.—N. W. light, cloudy and sultry.
Kolapore.—N. W. squalls last evening from S. W.
Mahableshwar.—Variable cloudy with thick fog rain during night Baro. 9·82 Thermometer 67.
Surat.—S. W. moderate, and cloudy.

Arrears 3rd June.

Cannanore.—S. W.
Cochin.—Variable and cloudy.
Madras.—S. E. fine.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Wednesday, 4th June 1862.

A very low affair.—*Mr. R. Lowe, Tavern-keeper, Mr. J. Bussle, Henry Beecher* and *Horace Wester*, the two last West Indians, appeared on summons for the purpose of answering no less than five charges and cross charges which they preferred against each other. The cases have been under investigation for the last three weeks and from the evidence produced on either side, it appeared that Mr. Lowe was following the double capacity of Tavern keeper and shipper of American seamen, had procured ships for the two West-Indians and had cashed some advance notes for those two defendants. After receiving the advance note and the cash paid on it by Lowe, Beecher had refused to work on board the ship which had been procured for him by Lowe, who thus sustained a loss of the amount advanced by him for the note which Beecher had obtained from the ship. Shortly after this Lowe in company with Mr. Bussle, went to the defendant Beecher in the Girgaum Road, and insisted on his going on board and used some violence in his endeavour to effect his purpose, and told him that he was bound to take him "dead or alive." What upon a disgraceful scene ensued and Mr. Lowe got rather severely handled, and in the scramble Beecher bit him very severely and kicked him as well as attempted to "gouge" his eye out. It seemed that Lowe in his attempt to extricate himself from Beecher, also bit that defendant and "bumped" his head on the ground.

His Worship after thoroughly sifting the whole of the evidence very carefully and referred to the opposition that had been made to Mr. Lowe in his endeavor to obtain his present license. His Worship observed that despite of all the opposition that had been made against Mr. Lowe's obtaining his license, no one appeared in person to oppose him on the day appointed for the granting the license. His Worship expressed himself as being satisfied with Mr. Lowe's conduct during the time that he had kept the tavern.

His Worship returning to the charge before him made some very severe but just animadversions on the conduct of Beecher, which he stigmatised as being unmanly in the extreme, therefore he dismissed the whole of the charges with the exception of one preferred by Lowe against Beecher and Wester, whom he fined fifteen rupees each, and ordered the fines to be paid over to Mr. Lowe as compensation for the injuries that he had received.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The Cotton Nuisance.—*Rysey Sarug*, Hindoo hackery driver, was charged with obstructing Marine Street by placing bales of cotton thereon.

The offence having been proved against the prisoner, His Worship found the prisoner guilty and fined him two rupees, telling him that if he was convicted again for a similar offence he would be fined in a much heavier penalty.

A Penitent Seaman.—*John Lofferly*, a seamen of the British ship *Alma*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

The Master of the ship stated that the prisoner refused to turn to, because he could not get liberty. Witness did not wish to give him liberty just at that time, as he did not know what his conduct would be. He had been in prison, but since he came out his conduct had been very good.

His Worship advised the prisoner to return to his duty, and on the latter's expressing his willingness to act on His Worship's advice, he was ordered to be sent on board.

Larceny.—*Abdool Rhuman Ahmed and Mahomed Salley Mahomed*, were charged with stealing 20 boxes of candles, 7 boxes of pickles and three boxes of vermicelli, the property of Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed.

Police Duffadar Babojee Sankrajee stated that on the 25th ultimo at about half past two o'clock in the morning he was going his rounds, when the Subedar Akim Khan called him to the prosecutor's warehouse in Sheikh Memon Street, where saw fifteen boxes (produced) standing in the Verandah and the warehouse door open. The prosecutor's father then entered the warehouse with witness, when they saw the prisoner Abdool concealing himself in a corner beside some crates, witness seized him and made enquiries, when the first prisoner pointed out a padlock on the ground which he said he was ordered to hook with a key in it. A lantern was also found inside the warehouse. Witness saw a piece of wax candle the same as now produced, which was found in the first prisoner's waistcoat pocket, upon which the latter made a statement to witness, which induced him to take the man to the second prisoner's house and charged him with having stolen the boxes from the first one. He replied "He gave me boxes but I did'nt know where he brought them from." He further said that they were Sonee (?) ghee, adding "come with me and I will point them out." He then took witness and the other men to three persons from whom they found nine boxes of candles, (which were produced in court). The first prisoner's skull cap was found in the prosecutor's warehouse.

Ebram Tar Mahomed stated that he was an English dealer, and on a week ago witness was awoke by some one calling out, upon which he got up and lighted a torch and went down when he saw the Subadar. The property mentioned was in the verandah and the warehouse door was open. Witness and the Duffadar then went into the warehouse and there saw the first prisoner concealing himself behind the crates. The prisoner was brought out. There were no boxes in the verandah on the previous night. The warehouse door was secured with a padlock at ten o'clock on the night before.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony went principally to corroborate that of the previous witnesses.

His Worship at this stage of the investigation adjourned the further hearing of the case until (this day) Thursday.

Charge of Robbery at the Post Office.—*Luxuman Pandoo* was charged with stealing one copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 4th instant, from the General Post Office receiving box.

Charles Stewart, a schoolboy, said,—I am 14 years of age. About half past 6 o'clock this morning I was going past the Post Office and saw the prisoner put a slit stick in the box and take out a newspaper. I walked up to him and attempted to catch him when he put the paper in again to the receiving box. I wanted to take him to the Post Office, but he struggled and would not come. I went in and found Mr. Fernandez there and told him what I had seen. This stick (a cleft stick) from the prisoner. The other man who was with the prisoner also had a stick of the same description with him and a bundle of newspapers in his hand. It was a newspaper that prisoner fished out of the box. I cannot say what newspaper.

Mr. Manoel Fernandes said.—I am a clerk in the Post Office. This morning at about five o'clock the last witness gave me information, in consequence of which I came out and found the prisoner. This stick was in the hand of the last witness. The prisoner was there and I asked him where he got the paper from, he said from the *Bombay Gazette Office*, and he said that he belonged to that establishment. I called the Havildar of the *Gazette* Office, who denied that the prisoner belonged to that office. The prisoner said that he had two letters to post, so he thought that he had put them in the wrong box so he went to take them out with the stick. I did not examine the receiving box, but I saw from the outside that it was full of papers.

Mr. F. Kerschener European Police Constable, who had been sent previously to the Post office with the stick, said. I could not take out papers because the box was not full, if it had been nearly full I could easily have taken out papers.

Prisoner, in defence, said,—When I left home I had a letter with my son that I came there and put that letter in. There were two holes to that box, the letter I put in fell above the other letters and packets, I thought that was not the proper place, so I took out that letter by means of a stick and put it into the box where there were small letters. Meantime this boy came and asked me why I was taking out letters. I said I took out my letter and put it there.

His Worship said that the prisoner had been charged with stealing a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, but there was no proof that the paper that he took out was the *Gazette*, therefore he must be discharged. *Discharged.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—Plea Side.

List of Exparte Causes for trial this day.

John Smith and others *vs.* Mahanundram Ramjee.
Juravurmull Sewlall and another *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Juseewalla.
Wassoodew Abajee, *vs.* Hurrychund Suddaseejee.
Luchoobee widow &c., *vs.* Hassan Dewjee and another.
Alexander Henry Campbell and others, *vs.* Johareemull Ramjeedass, trading &c.
Shamjee Gopall, *vs.* Dharrumsey Soonderjee.
Mahomed bin Abdoolla bin Farrah, *vs.* Ramabai widow &c.

Pay of Architects in the 17th Century.—Long before Brindley's time Inigo Jones was paid only 8s. 4d. a day as architect and surveyor of the Whitehall Banqueting-house, and £246 a year for house-rent, clerks, and incidental expenses; whilst Nicholas Stowe, the master mason, was allowed but 4s. 10d. a day. When the Duchess of Marlborough was afterwards engaged in resisting the claims of one of her Blenheim surveyors, she told him indignantly "That Sir Christopher Wren, quite employed upon St. Paul's, would not be induced to undertake the building three times the size of Blenheim, at the great risk of his life, for only £200 a year"—the actual amount of his salary as architect of that magnificent cathedral. Brindley, however, fared worse still, and for a long time does not seem to have risen above mere mechanic's pay, even whilst engaged in constructing the celebrated canal for the Duke of Bridgewater, which laid the foundation of so many gigantic fortunes.—*Smiles' Engineers.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Taking advantage of a month's privilege leave, I started, with a companion, from the Byculla terminus, on a spree. Precisely at 10 minutes after 9 A. M., off we sped on our journey, with a snort and a whistle from the iron monster. Having passed through a lot of dirty, plague-breeding huts, between Byculla and Parell, we stopped at Dadur, after leaving which we began to breathe the pure and genial air of heaven. Mahim, with its myriads of cocoanut trees and thickly wooded groves looked very pretty in passing. We soon left it behind, and while crossing the channel that divides Bombay and Salsette, could see Bandora in the distance, crowned with neat little houses. Before getting to Coorla, we passed Sion Fort, a useless relic of bye-gone days, which formerly served the purpose of commanding the channel, but now forms a comfortable residence for an Invalid Officer. Near Coorla, we saw immense conical heaps of salt, collected by evaporation from the sea-water. The large spinning Factory of Bomanjee Hormusjee will soon make Coorla a busy place, and an important station. Next we come to Bhandoop, where there is a Rum Factory belonging to a Parsi gentleman, but it is not working just now. Next to the factory, there is a large well-furnished house, with a fine garden and marble fountains, where the proprietor very generously allows his European friends to reside for a week or so at a time. When there last, a party of us started off in a bullock gharry to see the famous Vehar lake, about six miles away. The only living being to be seen was a girl of thirteen, the "lady of the lake," who told us she was a married woman. The next station on the iron road is Tanna, which has a very picturesque appearance, with its bright-looking houses down to the water's edge, and boats sailing about in all directions, some passing under the Railway bridge. It is the only station where you see a Church spire pointing towards heaven. After leaving Tanna, we pass through two good-sized tunnels, and then the whole way abounds in pretty scenery, hill and dale, hamlets to which distance lends enchantment scattered over the plain, all kinds of forest trees, mango trees literally loaded with tempting fruit, the Tanna river romantically meandering towards it source, and by way of variety the half nude forms of swarthy men, women, and children. After stopping a few minutes at Budlapoor, we arrive at length at Narel, and alight, at 20 minutes after 12 o'clock, having been 3¼ hours from Byculla, which making allowance for stoppages, gives an average speed of seventeen miles an hour. Having been warned by a sign-board with large gilt letters not to enter the Ladies' Waiting-Room, we walked into the one set apart for gentlemen, had a wash, and felt inclined to refresh the inner man with a glass of wine, but could not procure a cork-screw for the life of us. We were under the impression that palanquins were always waiting to carry travellers up to Matheran, and so were grievously disappointed and looked quite wo-begone when informed it would take six hours before one could be procured. So we sent a message up on a tattoo to send a palki down immediately, and resigned ourselves to our fate. We tried to sleep away the dreary interval, but "tired nature's sweet restorer" would not let herself be coveted in a room as hot as an oven. "Misfortunes come not single spies, but in battalions"—as if to make matters worse, and to enhance the discomfort arising from hunger, thirst, and heat, a host of horrid imps kept pegging away at my temples. Every thing has an end, the long-looked for palki arrived at half-past 5 P. M., a sorry specimen of the species, paint washed off, without back or foot-board, venetians broken, shaky and creaky, evidently a time-expired pensioned Bombay palanquin. It was a case of Hobson's choice, that or none, so in we jumped, supported by six stout-looking mountaineers, and started on each side as reliefs. Now we begin to ascend the mountain side, and the jolting I had to undergo for three hours and a half, shall never be forgotten. Bump, bump, it was well calculated to solve the difficult problem of shaking one's inside out. As if to distract my thoughts from the misery I was suffering the bearers set up a savage tune of "heigh Johnny, ho Johnny" hoo-oo, hoo-oo! The sun was near the horizon when we started, so that excluding the shaking, the ascent was very pleasant and the scenery all round most grand and entrancing, the level plain stretching away for miles, the hill-tops towering into the clouds above, deep ravines gaping below, the mountain road winding upwards a perfect "path of pleasure."

"Like a silver zone
Flung about carelessly, it shines afar,
Catching the eye in many a broken link.
In many a turn and twine, now, as it glides:
And oft above, and oft below appears,
Seen o'er the wall, by him who journeys up,
As though it were another, not the same,
Leading along, he knows not whence nor whither."

While being borne upwards, the thought often crossed my mind, what, if these fierce fellows take it into their fancy to hurl me headlong down the yawning abyss, no one would be the wiser for it, and resistance would be out of the question. Well, after being tossed about from side to side, up and down, for three hours and more, my bearers, who seemed to have been climbing

"Among the clouds
Higher and higher still, as by a stair,
Set down from Heaven itself, transporting me,
Stopped, to the joy of both, at the low door,"

of the famous Clarendon Hotel of Matheran, where we were ushered into a low, dingy, dirty room, more like a barn or a stable than any thing else that can be named. Now that Matheran has become such a favourite place of resort, it is a wonder that no good, comfortable Hotels are established there. The two that do exist, are not worthy of the name, being uncomfortable in the extreme. Fancy having to sleep in a bed with dirty sheet, no pillow-cases, a blanket out-and-out holy (!), and—O tell it not in Bombay! to bathe in a pigeon hole made of bamboo mats wall perforated, without a door, and near the road! It was only the love of that cleanliness which is next to godliness that prevailed upon me to make my sense of modesty go through such an ordeal. And then the fare is wretched; and for all these discomforts put together, you have to pay most exorbitantly. If a person could only secure comfortable accommodation, Matheran would be the most delightful place to escape to from the heat and dust of Bombay. Even in May, the mornings and evenings are delicious, the day pleasantly cool, the night cold enough to render a blanket indispensable. The air is clear, fesh, and bracing. In the morning the place is enveloped in clouds, which you see strangely chasing one another along the road. There are several points which visitors go to, but the view from Panorama Point is considered the grandest and most beautiful. In the evening a party of us went there, we had to pass the very spot where a tiger was said to be prowling about. He was reported to have carried off a cow from within twenty yards of the late Governor's bungalow the day before, and to have killed another near the Bund, where he had gone to slake his thirst in the afternoon. It is surprising that no sporting bachelors have gone up to hunt him from his lair. It is dangerous to walk out after dark, as the place abounds in snakes. The other morning a boa constrictor was caught in the compound of a lady's house, measuring about ten feet in length, and two in circumference. A sweeper volunteered the hazardous undertaking. He threw a fowl towards the serpent and while he was in the act of swallowing it, adroitly ran up to him, seized him by the throat, and bound him with a cord. He has been taking it round to every house, to exhibit it as a living trophy of his daring, and to extort *bukshis* from generous hearted ladies. Matheran is thronged with ladies; and though "beauty unadorned is adorned the most" I think the presence of so many members of the gentler sex lends no slight additional grace to the charms of Nature. I never saw so many ladies riding and walking about as at Matheran; and better still, they were *alone* in most cases, as if they rejoiced in shaking off, for the time, all the silly conventional trammels of town-life. I am afraid I have been trespassing too far on your space, Mr. Editor. I will conclude by advising all who have never been to Matheran, to do so, whenever they have an opportunity. If they can stay there a fortnight or three weeks, it will amply repay them for the expense and the fatigue of the journey.

POONA.

An information was laid before Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, the deputy Magistrate of this place, on Friday last the 30th ultimo, by Captain Richard Locke Bingham, acting conservator of Forests, charging a certain named Moro Ossainah employed in the Forest department with forgery and embezzlement. After recording two depositions, a doubt arose in the deputy Magistrate's mind whether he had jurisdiction in the case, the offence having been committed in the Nassick districts.

The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be sent to the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, Nassick being comprised in that Zillah.

We are only surprised that such cases are not of more frequent occurrence, seeing that carkoons on salaries of 10 or 15 rupees a month are placed in important charges and entrusted with duties which enable them to handle thousands of rupees. The system is sufficient to tempt honest men to become rogues.—*Observer, June 3.*

BENGAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Stewart, second Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, who will arrive from England in the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Bengal*, now on her way up from Madras, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Norman as Deputy Adjutant General of the Army. Major S. Becher, first Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, leaves that office, having received a better appointment in the Finance Department. We believe that Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart assumes charge of the Presidency Office; the present officiating incumbent, Major T. Wright, returning to his appointment in the Peshawar division. These arrangements render vacant the two appointments of first and second Assistant Adjutants General of the Army; and we suppose that the senior officers in the department will succeed; or perhaps a little Royal blood may be infused, to give it a tone," as the saying is.—*Englishman, May 27.*

We hear that the Viceroy has, in an order of Council conveyed his thanks to the Committee appointed to carry out the representation of India at the Great Exhibition, and its various officers, for the zeal and energy with which they have devoted themselves to their task, so as to ensure a full and creditable representation of Indian products at the Great Exhibition. His Excellency has especially acknowledge the services rendered by Mr. Dowleans, in his capacity as Secretary to the Central Committee. The government of India are, it would appear, fully cognisant of the fact that the chief part of the work fell to the lot of this gentleman, and His Excellency has taken this opportunity of thanking him for the able manner in which the arrangement of so vast a collection, and the compilation of so comprehensive a catalogue, have been carried out. The services of Mr. Dowleans, and of other gentleman engaged in the task of collecting, have also been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India.—*Id.*

DACCA.

We regret to announce the death, by cholera, of Mr. C. T. Naylor, Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs, Dacca Circle. He was the son of Colonel Naylor of the 2nd Bengal Europeans, and leaves a widowed mother to mourn his loss. He was a promising officer, and we believe, was held in high esteem by all with whom he had official connection.—*Dacca News, May 24.*

We have lately heard many bitter complaints against our Branch Bank of refusing to issue Currency notes when applied for. We believe the Secretary of this Branch simply acts upon instructions, the remittances must therefore rest with the parent Bank. The reasons urged we are told, are (1) that this is not an issuing office and (2) that the Currency notes are not intended for remittance. The first we can understand, and the sooner an issuing office is established here the better for all parties, but to perceive the force of the 2nd objection. If the notes are not intended for remittance, what are they then intended for. If the object be not to bring the notes into general circulation, the course adopted by the Bank is decidedly the one most likely to succeed. For what other earthly purpose then was this paper Currency established? We trust Government will look into this matter, and not leave this important question entirely to the caprice of the Bank of Bengal officials.—*Id.*

INDORE.

Our latest letters from Indore mention that cholera had made its appearance there, and that the soldiers, both European and Native, have been forbidden to enter the city.—*Calcutta Englishman, May 27.*

MHOW.

We are assured that the death of Serjeant Major Lilley of the 6th Dragoons at Mhow, and the circumstances which preceded it, have caused much painful sensation in the regiment. This subject has been so widely commented on by our contemporaries that it is not necessary for us to say anything to call the attention of the military authorities to the matter. We are convinced that the men of the regiment, with however much anxiety they await the issue of these events, may rely with confidence upon justice from army head quarters.—*Poona Observer, June 3.*

Mhow, 25th May, 1862.—The Regimental Serjeant Major of the 6th Dragoons died this morning. He is deeply regretted, and was universally respected by all that knew him. Many officers of the regiment followed his remains to the grave.

We have had no less than three large fires during the past week, two in the bazaar, and one in the grass cutters' lines of the 6th Dragoons; about 40 huts were burnt to the ground, and many lost all they possessed and are now in a most destitute condition. No lives lost.

I have also to record the death of Mrs. Taylor, daughter of a General Officer. The deceased lady was related to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley of the 6th Dragoons. She was buried last Tuesday. Major General Farrell and Staff, the officers of the Inniskillings H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, Artillery, 9th N. I., and I may say nearly the whole of the Inniskillings were present to witness the ceremony. She was deeply regretted.

We were all quiet here on H. M.'s Birthday, there was no parade or salute fired in accordance with the General Order.

The General Court Martial on Paymaster Smales is again adjourned to the 2nd June.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We believe we may confidently state that Major Hatch will be the successor of the late Colonel Keith Young. Several correspondents say that the selection is an excellent one, and that Major Hatch has not only the claim which attaches to his present position, but that he is well qualified, by intelligence and experience, for the discharge of the duites of the appointment about to be conferred upon him. Assuming this to be true, we congratulate the Army, for there is no more important office than that of Judge Advocate-General.—*Mofussilite, May 30.*

INDIAN PRESS.

COMPANIES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

(*From the Madras Times, May 29.*)

One of the most hopeful signs of the times for India, is the multiplication of companies whose efforts and capital are to be devoted to developing the resources of the country. North, South, East and West; on the Ganges, the Indus, the Godavery and the Nerbudda; on the Shevaroys, the Aravulli Hills, and the West Ghauts, where mines are producing that raw material without which no country can permanently flourish; upon the slopes of the Himalayas at Simla and Sythet, the sides of the Neilgherries near Ootacamund, and fertile Wynaad in the West Deccan, whence tea, quinine and coffee administer to the health and wealth of the world; companies of enterprising men are preparing with all the energy inherent in the British nature, to open a campaign which we trust will only end in subduing those varied and vast obstacles which have so long prevented India from becoming the noblest country in the world. It is true the Societies referred to only work that they may gain a profit, but it is not the part of the true patriot to look disdainfully at the cause when the effects will be of such vast importance, not only to the immediate authors, but to the 150 millions of people who will be indirectly benefited. And all wise Providence has so arranged the social problem, that honest individual or corporate profit is as a rule only compatible with national and general advancement. Like the fairy in ancient story whose steps were marked by prosperity, peace and content, those companies will also, if properly managed, pour untold blessings upon a people whom adverse fortune and a religion obstructive to progress have reduced to a condition, both physical and moral, which is but little preferable, to that of the beast that perish. Increased knowledge, abundance of work, remunerative labour, and a general uprising of a mind which even in its present degraded condition is wonderful in its ruin, will be the rewards which will flow to the people from this immigration of British energy and capital, and we cannot but think that although corporations proverbially have no conscience, it must be oftentimes a source of great satisfaction to shareholders, to think that while employing their spare capital, they are therein benefiting thousands of their fellow creatures.

We are glad to see that the public here are patronizing the "Tramway Company," for without good roads all other operations must be greatly impeded or totally prevented. At present it not unfrequently happens that an article which can be produced at half the cost of that which is generally employed, is completely shut out of the market since the expense of carriage more than covers the difference of prime cost. It

Another rock ahead, against which we must be careful not to let the vessel of State Education dash herself, is that burden of the department,—grants-in-aid. Every effort should be directed towards attaining the end of making our schools, if not self supporting, at least independent of money aid from the government. Where there are large landholders in the neighbourhood of any school, rules should be framed by which its support should be provided for, without resort to the benevolence of the Director. We are glad to know that the present head of the department is conscious of there being other and better ways of spending the public money, besides contributing to the salaries of native school masters, who are not thereby exempted from ministering to the local grandeur of the local magnate. Our obligations will be amply discharged if we assist in erecting schools; if we make available a selected school library, and a store of school furniture; if we provide colleges and inspectors: and if we undertake to supply school masters. The last point is perhaps the most important of all. Hitherto the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment would seem to have deterred the government from attempting to carry it out: and so we have seen the anomaly of one or two good local schools trying the pupil-teacher system: and training up, after a fashion, masters for themselves and their neighbours. But before a real beginning can be made in this direction, the system of the department must be overhauled, and its mode of promotion revised. We are aware that it issues certificates to masters, but these only speak to attainments; and in no case bear testimony to the possessor's ability to conduct a school, and but rarely to his aptitude for managing a class. Here is exposed a great drawback to the efficiency of our teachers; and here is a wide field for improvement and reform. Again, when the department has secured the services of a man, does it convince him that merit, diligence, and study will secure for him the prizes of the service? We trow not. The system of promotion is radically defective, and should undergo a radical reform: men would then seek the department as an honorable livelihood, where they now seek it as a refuge.

We do not object to procuring professors from England, if we can get men of high standing and experience: but we do object to getting out young and untried University men, simply because they are University men, and in their favor closing the higher grades of the department to the men who have borne the heat and brunt of the day, and who are passed over because they have not a covenant, or because, although well educated and practical teachers, they are not *eleves* of an English college. The government should look to this; and, if it really wish to do its duty, it will see that the promotion of the department is regulated by some few simple principles. Let there be regular grades, with certain emoluments attached to each: and let advancement in these be recognised as open to all. But we protest against the erection of a certain limit, beyond which it is hopeless for the juniors to expect to pass.

Connected with this question is that of the supply of qualified teachers. Mr. Atkinson has already attempted to solve one portion of the problem which this involves, *viz.*, the collegiate residence of government scholars. We think normal schools might be established, to be recruited by public examinations; and to which men might be qualified to prepare scholars for the middle examination in the junior class, and for the B. A. in the senior, in addition to being instructed in the *art* of school-keeping. These young men might be bound under a penalty to serve in the department for at last five years, in consideration of receiving their education free. And the State might justly interfere, and secure for them certain rates of pay, according to certain certificates, and a well understood rule of promotion.

We do not recommend the establishment of the pupil-teacher system. The upper classes of our schools would always furnish competitors for entrance into an institution offering definite advantages in the way we have suggested. And why not? Such a measure would not be the gainer from the possession of a staff of teachers, who, in addition to a guaranteed amount of learning, should also have the merit of being professional men?

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROGRESS AND EXPENDITURE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(From the Indian Empire, May 21.)

It is naturally satisfactory to any one who takes an intelligent interest in the government of this country to look through the contents of a volume like this.

Few men who have seen much of British India, and had the advantage of observing the people and their country in the light of their past history, can have altogether escaped a feeling of doubt as to the reality or magnitude of the benefits supposed to be derived by them from our rule.

No one we believe now questions the fact that the people themselves as one man wish us away: no one who has crossed the boundary between our territory and an independent State, will deny that he found something to suggest to his mind an idea of inferiority on our side of the fence. Still the majority of us, even when contemplating such events as the annexation of Sattara and of Nagpore, recognize a kind of fatality in acts of which we cannot approve: and while regretting a policy which we feel to have been unscrupulous, and believe to have been short-sighted, are unable to suppress a half hope that the day may come when the advantages of British rule may really be felt and appreciated, and that a direct connection with Europe will yet confer on the people benefits which they may fairly accept as an equivalent for all they have lost, and which may obliterate the last traces of wrongs they have endured.

Among these benefits we do not place what would in itself be the greatest of benefits, namely, the introduction of Christianity: because its propagation has not been, nor do we think that in the interests of the people themselves it ever ought to be, connected with the secular Government of the country: but when we try to reduce to something like a definite form the somewhat shadowy hopes and ideas alluded to, the fact on which our mind can, we think, with most confidence rest, is the material prosperity of the country, the growth and development of its internal trade and external commerce.

It is we believe pretty generally admitted, that a community busy in turning the resources of their country to advantage, producing in freedom what can be best produced, exchanging, buying, and selling it numerically considered, contains a less percentage of misery in its lowest strata, than any collection of men otherwise circumstanced: and in its middle and higher grades offers all the best inducements to that intellectual activity of which social and political well-being has invariably shown itself to be a product.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the interest which from this point of view attaches to that portion of the labors of the Public Works Department devoted to roads, to irrigation, to facilitating river navigation and the like.

When we compare our rule, even in such matters with those of our predecessors, we find that many a mile of good road existed before our time, which from neglect now form an impediment to traffic. That even the great canals of Northern India fall far short of equalling in extent the vast irrigation works formerly in profitable operation in many parts of India: we may however be pretty certain from what we know of Asiatic ideas on the subject of public works, that such as those referred to were not carried out without enormous suffering to vast masses of men, the sacrifice of uncounted lives, and at a pecuniary sacrifice on the part of the then rulers absolutely insignificant compared with what similar constructions would cost the present Government.

Our roads and canals have been paid for, the laborers who made them benefitted by their construction instead of cementing them with their blood: the good they do is great, and without such drawbacks as the above, and they are the commencement of better things to come.

But if after all our safest claim to be considered a not altogether intolerable nuisance in Hindostan, and our most hopeful prospects of retaining a strong and permanent hold on the country are to rest on our success in developing its material resources, we certainly might fairly expect something more in the way of public works than we have to show after a hundred years' occupancy of Bengal.

Take the solitary instance of the Grand Trunk Road: it is less than three hundred miles long from Ranegunge to Benares, yet without counting the Soane or the Ganges there are five large rivers still unbridged. We have no desire to offer any criticism on the causes of the unbridged condition of two of them, or to complain that large sums have been wasted, but so it is as regards the present state of the road during the hot and rainy season ferries, more or less ill managed, keep the road open: at the commencement of that season, at its close, and during the intervals between the floods even a light dák garri takes hours to struggle through the slush and quicksands of the rising or subsiding stream and all ordinary traffic is effectually stopped. While during the cold weather and June a nauseous mixture of clay and sticks enable the heavy cotton carts to struggle from bank to bank with an expenditure of time and labor sufficient to carry them many miles on their way had there been a bridge to cross.

No doubt this state of things is a subject of regret, but we nevertheless hold it to be ridiculous if not worse to treat the Public Works Department as is the fashion with most of our contemporaries, namely, as if its whole administration were a compound of incapacity and dishonesty, and then to propose changes which the writer must well know to be as impossible to carry out as they would be futile if tried. The fact is, that the difficulties are enormous, and strenuous exertions have been, and are being made to increase the efficiency, and diminish the cost of the Department. We should moreover remember, when we endeavour to estimate from a report like this the general results of a year's work, that the form in which the information appears is calculated to impress us with a very inadequate conception of its aggregate importance. In the first place only a few of the principal roads in progress appear to be even named, and besides as regards even these a detailed statement of cubic feet of earthwork or masonry conveys no distinct idea to any save a professional eye, and even such details are here condensed into a few short paragraphs.

As far then as we can judge, while we may regret that there is still so much left undone, we may at the same time congratulate ourselves that, as a matter of fact, the country is being covered with roads: and if these communications grow in proportion to apparent results, we must know that this is to a very great extent unavoidable under the present circumstances of the country and its people.

THE RAO SAHIB.

(From the Delhi Gazette, May 29.)

THE illustrious miscreant, the Rao Sahib, or more properly Pandoo Rung Rao, reached Agra safely on Tuesday afternoon, and is now in the Central Jail. The project of sending him to Cawnpore to be tried has been abandoned, and he will stand his trial here. Our Lahore correspondent has given further information about him. There can be no question of his being a villain of the deepest dye. There was a doubt of course as long as his identity could be disputed, but as that matter is set at rest, there is and never was any doubt about his being the author of an enormous number of murders. He is to be tried especially for the murder of three officers of Irregular Cavalry, and of some natives for having assisted Europeans to escape. It was he who captured and sent to Cawnpore the victims of the Futtyghur mutiny.

The supposed reason for having this man tried here is said to be fear of an attempt at rescue and there being no jail at Cawnpore. We understand that the fact of his being brought down a prisoner, excited no attention whatever among the native population of the large cities through which the escort with this prisoner passed, on the way from Sealcote to Agra, until they crossed the Sutledge. At Loodiana a good deal of interest was felt, but at Delhi as many as 12 or 13,000 people turned out to see him. In what court he will be tried we know not. We think a special commission should be appointed, or a judge specially deputed to conduct the trial. It is essentially a state trial and an exceptional case altogether, and therefore we think in this case it should hardly take place in the ordinary tribunal of the sessions judge's court before whom this case would in the ordinary course, be tried. Mr. Lance, who has been collecting the evidence at Cawnpore, will in all probability conduct the prosecution.

The Rao had about 13,000 rupees worth of property about him in jewels &c., when he was seized. All his retinue was comprised in a small hill pony and a buffalo. He has his two wives with him, who are now living in the jail to be near their respected lord and master.

The manner in which Mr. Rattigan, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, has brought down his dangerous charge reflects the greatest credit on him. This was a dangerous, a most troublesome and most responsible charge. Not only had he to guard against rescue by open violence, or secret treachery and cunning, but he had also to take constant precautions against suicide. The prisoner was most punctilious regarding caste observances, and as his custodian deemed it right and politic to avoid infringing on any of them, he seems to have taken advantage of this considerate treatment and given as much trouble as he possibly could. Just to give one instance of this: At Delhi where his arrival had caused so much excitement, it was deemed necessary to keep a close watch on the prisoner, and not to allow him to leave the cart even to drink. Water was handed in to him, but he refused to touch it till the driver's hand which was resting on one of the bullocks, was taken off. Safely lodged within the walls of the Central Jail less attention will be paid to these ridiculous scruples, as he will be treated there as a common prisoner.

We are distinctly of opinion that the presence of this notable prisoner in the Central Jail should be made a pretext for having a small European guard posted there, a plan which once adopted should not be laid side. Of course it is exceedingly wicked in us to suppose that any additional precaution can ever be required, or that a few native police are not on the whole rather a better guard than a small detachment of European soldiers would be. The white Pandies have rapidly monopolising all places of trust and responsibility, have we know a hearty aversion to white soldiers: —every white faced soldier they see with a rifle and bayonet is a kind of living slight or walking reproach to these trustworthy dusky bulwarks of the State: for all that, and though we shall doubtless raise to boiling point the ire of these gentlemen, we must nevertheless express our conviction, and we call upon the Lieutenant Governor of these provinces to take it under his consideration, whether large central jails containing their two and three thousand prisoners, are fitting establishments to locate in the heart of a station, unprotected by European guards.

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Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chena and other Styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Rich Satin de Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azaline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped. Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gross de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Sergos, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Barèges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20: Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Stripe and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Barèges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new choice; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from Sas. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, last colors; best Printed Cambrics Sas. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenading Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Maguta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans, Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist: wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletots of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Hats, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Pans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the mansoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles: Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide;